Which is as follows:

LIMA. Cet. 7, 1869.

Having regard to the cases of ships which not back into ports of this Republic and of Cunit, which shins lead their freight of guano to carry to the market for which they have been chartered, after being classified with a good class in the register wherein they are registered, and after being minutely examined and surveyed by the Board created for that object by the Government; and, considering that the major part of these cases of putting back to cort do not result from examilties experienced upon the voyage, but from fraud, as experience has proved that the most palpable proof we could have, that these ships were not damped by those ensumities (to which they attribute their distress and their sutting into part) is this viz: That after being condemned at the request of their captains, they appear again after some insignificant regarding which puts them in the most perfectly seaworthy condition, as has been the case recently with the Granite State, Washington Labbey and Mary Ogdon; that, on account of this putting back into port ("in distress") as aforesaid, great damage is done to the financial interests by reasons of the amounts expended upon the carco of guano, in consequence thereof, for its storage in hulks, when its regard is contracted for by the same captains. LIMA, Cet. 7, 1869.

State, Washington Labbey and Mary Orden; that, on account of this porting back into part ("in distress") as aforestid, great damage is done to the financial interests by reasons of the amounts expected, upon the carso of game, in consequence thereof, for its storage in holes, white (storage) is contracted for by the same captains who next request the condemnation of their ships, and nevertheless abandon the bargo; that, realizing, on account of the abuses commuted in this detarriment and of which the president of the Board of Surveys makes report in the accompaniyms note received through the Prefector Caliae, that the Government should not permit that these abuses continue nor increase, as will be the case unless some course be adopted winch cuts at the root of this tertions proceeding; that comparing the expenses to the guano cargoes occasioned by these ships when they put into port, commared with the outlay the Government would have to make it is acquired and maintained ships to serve as hulks, the Preasury would covive great profit from the purchase of such ships; that nevertheless even it that advantage shall not be attained. It is necessary to pit an end to the damage done to the financial interests on account of the lact of scips owned by the State.

It is resolved that no ship which has concessabled from the waters of Peru londed with guance, and which has been condemned after putting into one of its own ports, or of those of another nation, may return to be freignted with said substance, what ver be the repairs made upon hel, whatever be the name she may have offers may be below the market rates. And that the Direction of Rents proceed in accord with the Consignation Company of Great Britain to the purchase of two vessels suitable for hulks large enough to take in more than 1,000 toos. Federal Britain to the purchase of the Government of their value, according to the contract for its appropriation.

it be registered, communicated to the corre-uts, and published. MR. GRACE'S CONNECTION WITH THE MATTER.

The connection of William R. Grace with the operations in the case of the Washington Libber, was apparently established to the satisfaction of the underwriters. Lewis bought the vessel at a 'nominal price," and Mr. Grace's cashier and dummy, who is still in his employ, loaned the money, as will be seen by the following bond:

as will be seen by the following bond:

Copy respondentia bond given by Captain J. H. Talpey, inte master of sain Washington Libbey, to Manna Librano, supposed to be a Spoulsh merchant, but ready then and now W. R. Grace's eashier at Callao, Know all men by these presents, that I. J. H. Talbey, Inte Master of the sup W. Libber, of Riehmond, Maine, United States, do decare. Whereas, said vessel on her passage from this period cock for orders, there to discharge in a safe port within the United Kingdom, suffered heavy and temperatures Westier, and was obliged to return to Callao for safety of vessel and cargo, and here to discharge said cargo, deposited it, and finding that the vessel said cargo, deposited it, and finding that the vessel said cargo, deposited it, and finding that the vessel said cargo, the said see at production, and whereas the said vessel did not realize enough to cover the expenses on the cargo, and whereas it became hiny scales the twenty-second day of Sep is year of our Lord one thousand eight cun-

witness sign: J. L. thesis: Witness sign: J. L. thesis: Witness sign: J. L. thesis: Carlos H. Lawler.

CASES WHERE THE LAW WAS VIOLATED. The necessity that forced the Peruvian Government to pass a law to protect itself against the insurance wreckers and swin ders at Calino is well knowledge of the Board of Underwriters. Notwithstanding the existence of this law, the old condemned and rotten hank known as the Mary was sent to sea with a cargo of guano, after being beavily insured in part by W. R. Grace himself, as shown in THE TRIBUNE of yesterday, the influence of Henry Meiges probably being relied upon to pro

The case of the bark Alaska was another case not unlike that of the Washington Libbey. This vessel sailed with a cargo of guano and returned to port in | be supported. distress. The firm of Bryce, Grace & Co. was found to be interested in the shape of a bottomry or respondentia bond, ether issued to its cashier, Manuel Liaguno, "merchant," or to Michael F. Grace, otherwise known as "Senor Don Miguel Grace," The vessel was condemned, and the insurance companies, as usual, were heavy losers. The following letter in relation to her was received in this city : CONSCLATE OF THE UNITED STATES, §

tect the guilty persons.

Conscitate of the United States, {
Callao, July 28, 1871.

Dear Sir: I take this operation to be born you that
the back Alaska, of San Francisco, 798 recessor tools, returned from sea, reports says, making 18 or 17 inches
of safer per hour. She left here on the 4th of July
ladea with a cargo of guano, bound to Hamburg or Retreturn; arrived back again on the 24th, and got
aground on a bar hear the mouth of the River Rimae,
and after working bard with the assistance of the United
States steamer Ossipee's crew, and discharged four
(Januch) loads of guano, I learn got off this morning. It
is the general opinion that she will have to be condemined. No surveys have been beind as yet. Very truly
yours. CHARL S H. LAY. ME GRACE LOANING MONEY TO HIMSELF.

One of the most striking of these cases was that of the Nereus, in which W. R. Grace owned an interest. This vessel also returned to port, and had to have "repairs" at the expense of the insurance companies and the Peruvian Government. The money was raised by respondentia, notwithstanding that the owners were in their home port. The purpose of this was to profit by loaning money at usuriou rates of interest. The bond was issued as usual to a member of Mr. Grace's house, the transaction apparently being in effect a loan by Mr. Grace. through means of a dummy, to himself, because he could get extertionate interest in that way, which interest the insurance companies, for whom Mr. Grace was agent, had to pay. The following letters are a part of the evidence in this case :

DEAR SIR: Since mailing my select to you this morning, the American ship Nerves, 1006 registered toos laden with guano, has returned leaking, with loss of some rails, etc. She is owned, as you are aware, by our friend Grace and Cantain Herbert, the master. She got as far as 30° south latitude of Valparaiso. Have not lars: will let you know next mail. So we go. Alaska got affoat las night. Yours in haste.

CARLES H. LAY.

Charles H. Lay.

Consulars of the United States.

Callado, sep. 14, 1871.

Dear of the Alaska not yet disenarged, but a frein has been made for saivage by Farker in setting her affect and towns her up to her anendorge. They have awarded Parker 24,000 soles. I think he will get the money too. The Nereus has not flus, ed discharging yet. I think from former surveys she will be condemned. Grace evidently wishes it to be so, as suppose they are well insured. Grace has power of after ney from rest of the owners, and the captain, being at cld man, has no show whatever. Very fire vyours, Charles H. Lay.

A BAD BUSINESS FOR THE INSURANCE COM PANIES.

The following letters taken at random from a large number show how extensive was the business of sending vessels to sea with the intention of their returning to port in "distress," where they were "repaired" and bonded at the expense of the insurance companies, whose interests W. R. Grace was appointed to protect :

UNITED STATES CONSULATE, (ALLAO, August 27, 1570.)

Captain August Mayers.

Friend Meyers: Not having heard from you in some time I nought I would grop you alone to let you know how we are all getting along in his land of the Ineas.

We have in not the said Lincoln, Captain Homans, under San Salvadorian flag, who had a collision on his way from Guanape Islands, and says he is making considerable water. At any rate, he has made a contract with our friend

Lewis to store his cargo at \$75 perday. The Kit Carson, Captain W. C. Plummer, is also in port, and is discharging into the Government huik King of Italy at \$25 ter day. As she is an old ship I tring she will be condemned. There is also an English ship discharging, formerly an American ship called the Shakespeare, owned in the United States, but she has chartered two other ships to carry her cargo.

formerly an American ship called the Snakespace, owned in the United States, but she has charteced two other ships to carry her cargo.

How is the famous mearance case of the old hulk Mary getting along I Weingard told me he expected you out here again. You know enough about that swindle to prevent their getting the mearance, and I hose you will expose the whole affair. Way don't the different insurance commanies send out a commission to investigate the whole affair; let them send one to me and I will send the mevide see enough to condemn the whole affair as a gross swindle. I know all the parties and don't fear any of them. Way don't youses the Fresident of the Board of Underwriters and post him up a little about the case of the Mary I Everyone in Chino and Lana is taking about it, what a notatious case of swindling, etc., and wondering why the insurance companies don't investigate it. It won't bear on investigation—you know that Lewis had to pay \$4.000 to get the Washinston Lübbey clear. He got it hushed up through the inflaence of Mengas in Lima.

Grace has commenced a suit in the Betnish Thayer case here for cammers against the Peruvian Government; it is enough to say that S. is the orine as winess. Very truly yours,

Callao, Sept. 22, 1871.

My Drap Sig: Lewis has reported confidentially to

ness. Very truly years, Challes H. Lax.

CALAO, Sept. 22, 1871.

MY DEAR SIR: L-wis has reported confidentially be amount of the policy (which has already been offered him), but at least \$10,000 or \$12,000 more for interest

osts, etc.
If these reports are unfounded (which I sincerely If these reports are unfounded (which I sincerely hope), I can give another his toward completing the chain. The chief officer of the American ship Huguenot lately arrived from San Francisce, Mr. Mikebell, now on his passage to Puget Sound in the American back Vidette, told Miker that he saw and conversed with Norman in San Francisco in reference to the loss of the Mary. That Norman told him he was second mate of her and that she was scuttled in his presence by Capitalin Hay ward and Duna, the mare. Norman left sun Francisco in an American ship for Leverpool between three and four months ago. Do hant him in D.

Our poor old friend Hugins has been condemned to

iam R. Grace. The vessel was bought for 15,100 soles or \$12,080, and was used for three years as a store-ship. She was then then introduced, and were presented with some insured and sent to sea. In taking out an insurance | handsome bouquets. The affor was one of the pleaspoincy for \$10,000 in his own name, William R. Grace, agent of the under writers, valued the vessel at \$54,000, or over fest times as much as she had been nor insect for three years before. Captain Meyers, who was sent by the underwriters to invessing at the case, reported that no repairs had been purely to the vessel, notwithstanding this high valuation.

CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—The missing the standard of the control of the co PLACING BONDS ILLEGALLY.

In the case of the Nercus, of which Mr. Grace was cart owner, and also of other vessels, bottomry bonds were placed on the vessels in their home port. This is said to have been clearly illegal. The text books on "Maritime Law" hold conclusively that a bottomry bond given in a port the owners may be communicated with in person, by telegraph or by letter, within a reasonable time, is fraudulent. Parsons on the law of shipping says:

shipping says!

It is said that a master in a port of this country may bettern his stap if her home port is in another state. But this rainz cannot be sastatued, for the master does not have the power of this broams; the saip to the payment of marking interest, if the owner can be consulted, whether he be in the same of his a negaboring state, or in another country. If the mister be in the British Provinces, and the owner in the State of Maine, within a day's sail or rule of him, the master can have no sure power. I must be aloring part in the sense of a distant port; this is sufficient, and it may therefore be the next of dealing for.

Judge Story in an opinion given in th the suip Fortitude, says:

To justify the giving of a bottomry bond it is

Judge Lord Stowell, in a case before him, says: If the master takes me money from a person who knows that he has a general crubt in the place, or at cost an emissiver of costance, or about, the giving of a hortogry tood is given franchise—not affecting the property of the own r—only high gloss and some on

He also adds that when unimportant repairs are made and stores furnished before the advance. akhonen there was no fraud on the part of the bondholder, yet as there was no real necessity for Labec, in 1804. He become a student at the school of borrowing at martine interest, the bond should not plus Aris in Paris at the necesser, and after win

The following is an extract from a letter written to the underwriters by an agent sent to Calino:

For grace of Heaves
For grace of Heaves
Fray, sinners, pray
Always wade here below.
But in tos naven
Eleware, beware,
The Grace of Callao.
The list is sure salvation,
The List insures domeation.

MR. GRACE'S COSTLY RECEIVERSHIP. HIS EAGERNESS TO SECURE BIG FRES FOR HIMSELF AND HIS LAWYERS-HOW THE POLICY-HOLDERS OF THE CONTINENTAL LIFE SUFFERED.

The statements in yesterday's TRIBUNE did not do full justice to the ability which Mr. Grace showed in extracting big fees for himself and his lawyers out of the insolvent Continental Life Insurance Company, while he was acting as its receiver. As reported yesterday, the amount allowed him for spenses and fees during his two months' term for work done in New-York was \$63,424 97, and he contrived to place matters in such a shape that this sum had to be paid out of the funds of the impoverished company before he could be compelled to turn over the assets to Mr. O'Neill, his successor, But even this sum did not include all the expense which his administration cost the company, it being exclusive of the receiver's accounts arising under the company's affairs in New-Jersey. Including these latter expenses, the books of Mr. Grace showed that the entire sum that his receivership cost was \$74,124 58. The items of this account were taken from Mr. Grace's books by G. C. Halsted, an accountant of this city According to these accounts, two-thirds of the entire amount, or in exact figures, \$19,843 03, are placed under the two heads of "legal expenses by order of the Court' and "legal expenses." There are fees large and small paid to lawyers in different parts of the country, \$32,000 for the receiver's and the lawyer's fees in this state, and more than \$10,000 for the teceiver's fees and legal expenses in the New-Jersey

matters. When Mr. O'Neill was appointed as Mr. Grace's successor, Mr. Grace took strong grounds against the right of Mr. O'Neill to act. He contended that Mr. O'Neill was not his successor, having been ap pointed in a different suit, and that he had no right to take the company's assets from him. As soon, however, as it was stipulated that Mr. Grace's big fees and his lawyers' big fees should be paid with the other expenses, if he would surrender the place, he at once withcrew opposition to Mr. O'Neill's jurisdiction. Indeed under these terms he had little or nothing to lose; for he could not with decency or with any legal show of right have demanded any greater fees if he had continued the administration for two years instead of as many

months. But this sudden surrender of rights which he had before claimed, did not please many of the policyholders. In a petition presented by some of them to the Supreme Court to prevent this action, it was asserted that . this proceeding was the first step in a plan by which said Grace, unmindful of the rights of and his assumed duty toward all other persons, proposed to make a complete surrender of the entire assets in his hands to said O'Neill to secure an examination of his accounts and to relieve himself individually from further liability."

Among the bad results which it was claimed and the painter. Dants— Well it's in twenty-five pounds for it, you ain't hair a pound of paint on

would flow from this action was the following: Very many of the policies issued by the company must be held to have lapsed and become void by failure to pay premiums which had accrued after the company was declared insolvent; the expenses of the administration of the estate would be greatly increased by the payment of heavy fees for stenegraphers and the referee; many suits had been begun by Mr Grace for the forcelesure of mortgages and various other relief which had been prosecuted well toward their legal result, and these must all fail and entail costs upon the estate as well as result in delay. Many other arguments of similar kind were brought forward to prevent the costs arising under a new receiver; but Mr. Grace, although he had considered them good arguments before his fees were provided for, disregarded them and as soon as he got what he demanded surrendered everything to Mr. O'Neill. rendered everything to Mr. O'Neill.

A TALK BY GENERAL GARFIELD.

A VISIT FROM CHIO WOMEN-A PLEASANT RESPONSE TO THEIR CONGRATULATIONS.

CLEVELAND, Oldo, Oct. 27.-Mentar was visited to-day by 721 ladies, who went in a special train to call on General Garneld. They were presented to the General in a body by Mrs. D. Martin, who made brief remarks. General Garfield responded to the gratification of all as follows:

If these reports are unfounded (which I smeerely hope), I can give another has toward completing the comm. The chief officer of the American ship Hugarenot Incly arrived to the San Francisco.

San Francisco, I can give another how on his passage to Figor Sound in the American bank Videtic told Miler on the Common the American bank Videtic told Miler of Piget Sound in the American bank Videtic told Miler of Piget Sound in the American bank Videtic told Miler of Piget Sound in the American bank Videtic told Miler of Piget Sound in the American bank Videtic told Miler of the Mary. That Norman cold him he was second mate of her and that she was secutified in his presence by Cantolin Hawward and Dunin, the mare. Norman left San Francisco in an American ship for Liverpool between three and four months ago.

Our poor old friend Higrims has been condemned to pay 25,000 sours as savage on his vessel and carry, which is now to be rabied by respondentia. I am this ing of solling out and onvince a tow-rocal. It is a estimate of the vessel, and wall to been necessary Parker could have had fifty witnesses more who would have sworn to anything for a few dollars.

I expected to see somebody out from New-York on account of the companies to water the Nerroes case. Grace is count of the companies to water the Nerroes case. Grace is considered to have their way in this, case the undersylvenes of the ship Mary, above referred to, the details of the loss of which were given in Thin Tribune of yesterday, some interesting evidence has been furnished. She was a condemned vessel because of her age and general unseaworthnes as the care of the ship Mary, above referred to, the details of the loss of which were given in Thin Tribune of yesterday, some interesting evidence has been furnished. She was a condemned vessel because of herage and general unseaworthness condemned to see the ship Mary, above referred to, the details of the loss of which were given in Thin Tribune of yesterday, some interesting evidence has been furnished. She was a MRS. MARTIN AND LADIES OF CLEVELAND: I am glad

Mrs. J. A. Garfield and the General's mother were

THE CHICAGO RAILROAD WAR.

CHICAGO, Oct. 27.-The managers and several agents of railroads in meeting here to day agreed that the agreement made in New-York by the presidents of the roads engaged in the late war must be medified or the war will break out afresh.

It sections to be the prevalent opinion that

the outstanding inuit d clears thekets must be redeemed by the roads receiving them be-fore pose could be permanent. The inistier will be further considered to morrow. The Alter coad, after the inecting, amounced a \$5 dimned taket to St. Louis. It is not quitk by the roads will to-morrow make a \$4.50 or \$5 rate to st. Louis.

A GREAT CLAIM REVIVED.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 27 .- It is understood hat a large number of the consciidated moregage found addressed the Philadelphia and Beaching Radroad Company have notified to the Federity Trust Insurance and safe Denesit Company (their truster) that they small demand the fu fliment of the obligations of their m ri gage as regards the sicking land, which bended since 1876. The amount due on \$1,100,000.

A NEW RAILBOAD TO BE BUILT. Whenling, W. Va., Oct. 27.—The Baltimore Cincinsally and Western Hairward Company was theorem and in this city yesterlay, with a capital of \$5,000,000. The incorporators are Cincinstitle and Hairmore captailets, Ex-G verior Thomas Young, et Oato, will be president. The road will run from Cincinnati to Iron Lon, Galo, thence across West Virginia to Virginia an Maryland, and on to Ballymore, a discause of 600 inner

RISHOP DOGGETT READ.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 27.-Bishop David

HENRI FREDURIC SCHOPIN. LONDON, Oct. 27 .- The death is announced of the riference Schopen, the French printer, as the

M. Schopin was born of French parents at ng several prizes, succeeded, to 1831, in carrying off the great one, by his mainting of "Actilles pursued by Kanthus," He returned in 1835, from a visit to Rome, and exhibited the same year in the solon, painting representing "The Last Moments of the Cench," · Charles IX, signing the degree of Saiot B. Itholomew, · A Fountain at Albano," and "A Girl with her pet hare." During the thirty-three years fellowing hi brush was seldom atte, and he produced a namber of works, depicting cit-fly scenes in Ser, pture listory. M. Se opin painte or thegal cities at Virsanies, representa-

graphed. For other Obituary News see Eighth Page.

NEWPORT GLEANINGS

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 27 .- The formal ransfer of the Parish villa to Mr. Aster, of New-York,

has been made. Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, of New-York, and family, and Mr. Hugh T. Dickey and family, of New-York, have vacated their cottages for the winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Fairman Rogers, of Philadelphia, who have just returned from Europe, will visit Newport for a few days. Their elegant summer residence at Ochre Point has been closed during the season. Mr. W.litam T. Richards, the artist, of Germantown,

Penn., who has just returned from Europe, has arrived ere and taken possession of his cottage on Gibbs-ave. The Casino will close November 1. Mr. T. Amery De Blots, of Boston, has purchased a

building site on Gibbs-ave. Philip Schuyler and Harriet L. Schuyler, of New-York. have sold their estate on Believue ave. to Mr. W. B. Tennant, of Petersburg, Va., for \$23,000. The French squadren, Admiral Freyciset in command

will remain here until the latter part of the present week.

A course of lectures is to be delivered here by Mr. J. L. Stodard. The lectures on Bone, by Mr. S. Russell Forbes, were attended by the elite of the olace.

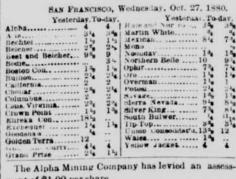
Mr. George Pesbody Wetmore, of New-York, has vacated his Casteau sur-Mer on Bellevur-ave, and taken the Wisson cottage, on Beachest, for the winter.

Fifty or more well-known "cottagers" will remain here all winter. Newport's permanent population is between 15,000

and 16,000.

G orge Henry Warren, of New-York, who vacated his cottage t.-day, has purchased the estate of the late Robert Ray, of New-York, on Narragaussett-ave, for \$32,000. Mr. Warren will build thereon a new house.

CLOSING PRICES OF CALIFORNIA STOCKS.



ment of \$1 00 per share. Flasher, having had his portrait painted, asks the opinion of als frama Diabs, a retired nonse painter. Dants—Well it's like you; but, if you've paid twenty-five pounds for it, you've been done. Way, there stort half a pound of paint on the waste thing?

CONNECTICUT CAMPAIGN.

CONNECTICUT SURE FOR GARFIELD. DEMOCRATIC SLANDERS MAKING REPUBLICAN VOTES -AN INEXHAUSTIBLE BARREL WITH AN OPEN TAP-SUCCESS OF THE REPUBLICAN TICKET CON CEDED.

IFROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] NEW-HAVEN, Oct. 26 .- There can be no bette illustration of the madness which the gods send upon those marked to be destroyed than is offered just now by the Democratic managers everywhere, from Chairman Barnum, finging his lithographed libels and torgeries broadcast over the continent down to the last man on the Ward Committe, sea soning with slanderous chaff the beer with which he tries to buy his neighbor's vote. They are closing a campaign, which they have made from first to last the most recklessly mendacious and filthy within the memory of the present generation, with a sort of opening of the flood-gates of scurril bty and a general drenching of everybody within reach. The Democratic newspapers of this State are not exempt from the contagion. They also are painfully waddling and paddling in the prevailing and pervading mud. The effect of it is, I presume, much the same elsewhere in the State as I have observed it to be in this city, where in the past few days they have betaken themselves to ridiculous personal attacks upon the character of Mr. Bigelow, the Republican candidate for Governor, and have so disgusted the more decent and self-respecting members of their own party as to tairly drive them over to the Republicans. I have already heard of several such cases, and if the business is kept up until election, I have no doubt it will ma terrally diminish the Democratic and increase the Republican vote. Some of these indignant Demo crats have gone so far already as to publish their protests against this manner of conducting a campaign, and have openly announced their purpose to rebuke it in the only practical way, by voting against the party in whose interest at is carried on

I cannot think that all this slashing and slang whanging is done with Governor English's previous knowledge or consent, though he is a gentleman who, when once embarked in a political contest, is liable to carry partisanship to great lengths. But it remains true, whether he advoces it or not, that he could check it at any time he saw fit. A word ment Republicans, or at least put reasonable re straints upon them. The wonder is that he does no candidacy, if from no other motive. Republicans, itestly advantageous to themselves. The mime a objects of assault take the matter with great ness and philosophy, and there is a general wallingness to have the D megrats contribute in this ind rect way to their own detent.

ENGLISH'S GENEROUS BAR'L. The report that Governor Euglish would pay \$100,000, if necessary, to carry the State, seems to have good foundation, and it will not be strange if plishing the object sought. Thus for in the can paign money has been poured out like water on the Democratic side. There has been no complaint at any time of lack of funds. Large sums have been expended in the organization and equipment of

though they needed votes a great deal more than money. There is one feature of this business that I commend to the special attention of D mornain workingtoon, and that is, that while they—who have burne the heat and burden of the day, have carnot torches, and marched in processions, have hu rahed for Hancock early and late, and perchance have or dured the oratory of the local esiebrities -get not aing for their time, their energy, or their parriotism. the colored man who basn't done a theng for the cause, or even hurraned for the cau-didntes, is offered \$20 for his vote, I votes are going for \$20 apiece, why should not the Irish laborer, who is expected to give as much of his time, his arder and his enthusiasm to the cause, he paid as much at least for his f There is such manifes: njustice in this distribution of funds that the working Democrat ought to raise his voice in earnest pro-test against it. Leaving out of the question the morality of the transaction, it is obviously unfair. Why should the Irishmen give Governor Eaglish for nothing that which is worth to the Governor, and for which be pays to the color-d man, \$20 f

THOROUGH REPUBLICAN CANVASS. The second or final canvass of the Republican State Committee is making fair progress, but will hardly be complete before Saturday or Monday It will comprise the new voters made since the first canvass, and will classify more closely the large list of "doubtful." The changes so far as heard from in the towns already canvassed, are very decidedly in favor of the Republicans. The proportion of Republicans among the new voters in this city is much larger than was expected. The time for making and registering new voters expired vester day. The whole number made was 2,100 these 1,160 are claimed as Democratand 940 as Republicans, giving the former majority of 220, instead of the 500 they had counted on and confidently expected. Taking all the towns together, the proportion of Republicans among the new voters is probably about three out of five.

The full vote next Tuesday is expected to reac and perhaps exceed, 128,000. The vote in 1876the largest ever yet cast-was 122,064, divided at follows: Republican, 59,029; Democrat, 61,913; Greenback, 772; Prohibition, 350. At the last State election in 1878 the total vote was 104,741, as follows: Republican, 48.867; Democrat, 46,385; Greenback, 8.314; Prohibition, 1.079; scattering 96. This year the Greenback vote will make but as insignificant show, and the Prohibition vote will almost disappear. In the distribution of the Greenback vote of 1878 the majority had gone back to the Democrats, while the Prohibitionists are with the Republicans this year. The winning ticket will poll at least 65,000 votes. Very few Republicans put the majority for the electoral ticket at less than 1,000; the more common estimate is 5,000. The Democrats have ceased seriously to claim the State. It is only a question of majorities. As to the Legislature there has never been a doubt. The present Senate stands: 16 Republi cans, 5 Democrats. Of the 11 Senators hold ing over 9 are Republicans and 2 Democrats. Of the 10 to be elected the Republicans are pretty certain to elect 8 and possibly 9, which will leave the Senate standing. Republicans, 17; Democrats. 4. In the present House the Republicans have 80 majority. It is an interesting fact in connection with the House, in view of the election by the

towns in which the plurality on either side is less than 30. Of these 12 are Republican and 27 Demperatic, the former electing 16 and the latter 33 Representatives. In addition the canvass gives a tie vote in 5 towns. The closeness of the vote in so many towns was what the Democratic managers worked upon when they carried the Legislature and out Mr. Barnum and Mr. Ealon in the Senate. It is happily beyond their power in this election to re-peat the little game. Nothing could be more certain than the election of a Republican United States Senator to succeed Mr. Exton.

STORMING DEMOCRATIC STRONGHOLDS.

EARNEST REPUBLICAN EFFORTS IN THE XIVTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT-AN EVEN CHANCE FOR SUCCESS—THE TARREST ISSUE TO THE FRONT -DEMOCRATIC ROORBACKS-THE XXIST DISCRICT

FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUSE-I MIDDLETOWN, Oct. 25.—Orange, Rockland and Sullivan Counties compose the XIVth Congressional District. All these have been Democratic in times past-Rockland and Sullivan invariably so, if I am not mistaken, and Orange most on the gain in Orange, however, and the county is now pretty closely balanced. It promises soon to be a bright spo on that dark patch of Democracy which spreads across the mountainous country from the Hudson River into Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, including half a dozen counties in New-York, three or four in Northern New-Jersey, and Pike County in Pennsylvania, about which Horace Greeley made an uncomplimentary remark that still lingers in the memory of the inhabitants. Strongly Democratic as the district has been in past times, it returned a Republican to Congress two cears ago-a result brought about by a weak Democratic candidate, a good Republican nominee, and s popular Greenbacker, who took nearly 3,000 votes away from the Democratic party. The vote in 1878 was: Ferdon, Republican, 11,442; Beebe, Demoerat, 11,323; Voorlas, Greenbacker, 3,261; Ferlon's plurality, 538.

doo's plurably, 538.

This year B elle wanted to try again, and came within two votes of the nomination. The successful man was Lewis Beach, a New-York lawyer, who has a smanner residence at Cornwall. He is not identified with the district, and is far from being a strong candidate for a close race. Against him the Republicans are running Charles T. Pierson, of Ramapo, amember of the old and widely known from manufacturing firm of that plat. Mr. Pierson's granditabler made at Ramapo the first cut nails manufactured in the United States. His father is still living, and both father and son are among the most prominent from men in the country. There is an especial appropriateness, now that the tariff question, involvation of the sequence of the done of the House of Deputies, at the evening session of the House of

will come from his own county, and from men

approximed one day last week with an offer of \$20 In Mr. Pierson curries his own county of Rockland, apoce to vote the Democratic tiezet. Must not U a ge will off at Sullivan, and he will be elected. of the conditions of the present campaign. When one sees how cheerful and aggressive the one sees how cheerful and aggressive the Republicans are, and how sullen and despondent the Democrats have become since the Indiana election, it does not seem a rash prophecy to say that Orange County is going to prophecy to say that Orange County is going to

give 500 Republican majority and that Pierson will Considerable ado was made in the Democratic patiers last week over the pretended conversion of an old R publican. Mr. Clemson, of the Wheeler, Madden & Clemson, caw, and File Works, of this place, the extensive concern in which Senator Madden is a partner. The report had no foundation save the fact that on the occasion of a Democratic torch-light parade, when Mr. Clemson and his sons were absent from home, his daughter lit the gas in the front rooms of the house and opened the blinds The "lift mination" of the wealthy manufacturer's house made a paragraph which was eagerly stratched up by the Democratic papers of the county. As soon as Mr. Clemson heard of the affair by a telegram from Senator Madden, he telegraphed an explicit denial of the story that he had come out for Hancock; but the papers which published the report have with one accord overlooked the denial.

Immediately west of here is the XXIst District.

made up of the counties of Chenango, Delaware and Otsego, It elected Bandy, Republican, in 1876 by a majority of 1,768, and Weber in 1878 by a piural ity of 5,197-a Greenbacker receiving at the last election over 6,000 votes. Colonel Ferris Jacobs, of Delhi, is the Repubfican nominee this year. He was a classmate of General Garfield in Williams College, and has the abiiity to represent the district in a way that will make more mark than is made by the average New-York Congressman, who is usually rotated out of office before the House Knows more of him than the sound of his name on the roll-call. Cotonel Jacobs was one of the anti-Grant delegates to Chicago, and no one was more delighted than he at the nomination of Garfield. He took part in the wonderfully dramatic scene when the bunners of the different States were carried forward and held over Garfield's head. The standard of New-York was a hitle slow in starting. Jacobs shouled. "By heavens, that dig has got to wave over the head of my classmate!" and seizing the staff strode across the back of the seats to where Garfield sat. In the triumphal arch formed above the fortunate nominee, no banner was held higher than that of the Empire State.

I hear that there is some discatisfaction with Jacobs's nomination among the friends of defeated aspirants. It can hardly be serious enough to endanger his election. before the House knows more of him than the sound

WRECK OF A SCHOONER.

The steamship Newport, which arrived yesterday from Havana, brought the crew of the wreeked scooner Jacob E. R. daoway, Captain Townsend, which eft this port September 8 for Para, Brazil. The captain reports that he was cancht in the centre of a terrific cyclone on September 27 and 28. The schooner was thrown on her beam ends and it was necessary to cut away all her spars to right her. Her pumps became choked and she leaked budly. All the boats were carried away, and on the afternoon of September 29 11 outlook for the crew was very gloomy. There was six feel of water in the hold, and the vessel was scitting fast. No rail could be constructed for lack of material, and the with the House, in view of the election by the next Legislature of a United States Senator, that last year 44 members were elected by majorities of 20 and under. Of these 20 were Republicans and 24 Demizerats. The first canvass this year gives 43 built at Nyack-on-the-Hudson in 1873.

THE EPI-COPAL CONVENTION CLOSING SESSIONS YESTERDAY. ACTION IN REGARD TO SHOET NING CHURCH DE SIONS-RATIFICATION OF THE BOOK OF COMMOR PRAYER-THE PASIONAL LEITER OF THE Man. OPS TO THE CHURCH. The first important business at the meeting of the House of Deputies of the General Convention

a long discussion, the canons were so amended as to allow the minister to begin, except on Sundays, Christmas Day, Epiphany, Ash Wednesday, Good Friday and Ascension Day, with the General Confession, or with the Lord's Prayer, preceded by one or more of the opening sentences; and to end apon the collect for grace, or the collect for aid against perils, with 2 Corinthians, xiii.-xiv... using as much of the lessons appointed for the day and of the psalter as he shall think best. On any lay when morning and evening prayers have been said, and upon all days except those first specified, it will be sufficient to precede the sermon or lecture with the of the time. Republicanism is steadily Lord's Prayer and one or more collects. On any Lord's Prayer and one or more collects. On any day, morning prayers, the litany, or the order for the administration of the Lord's Supper may be used as a separate and independent service.

Bishop Herzog, who suden for Europe yesterday, then made a short address to the House, thanking if for its courtesy to him. A message was received from the House of Bishops nominating the Rev. Dr. John Adams Paddock, rector of St. Peter's Church Brooklyn, and brother of Bishop Paddock, of Massachusetts, as the Missionaly Bishop of Washington Territory. The House of Deputies held a secret session in the afternoon, and confirmed the nomination almost unanimously. A resolution calling on churchmen to use their influence to secure the enforcement of the laws against polysamy in the Territories was passed, as was also a resolution

Tuesday was the consideration of the report of the

Joint Committees on Constitutional Amendments

on Canons, and on the Prayer Book, to which was

referred the question of shortened services. After

the enforcement of the laws against polygamy in the Territories was passed, as was also a resolution to appoint a joint committee of bishops, lawned and presbyters, to consider the revision of the king James version of the Bible and report at some future Convention. The question of establishing a separate organization of the church for the col-ored people was referred to a committee, which will report at the next Convention. The proposal canon on deaconesses which was presented by he. Dix, and which has been printed in The Tribuss, was the passed.

THE BISHOPS' PASTORAL LETTER.

The passoral letter of the House of Bishops was Last year was: For Cornell, 13,202; for Robinson 12,201; for Robinson 14,179; Democratic plarality, 977. This is not a very large adverse plurality to overcome, in view was en should enter and possess the following

into the separating quastions, and direct oswidered mines.

2. Practical charity. Wherever see goes blessing should tollow. In a nutrinarian are be it be manifest that there are no more effective, becavelent and parameters to another estable that there are no more effective, becavelent and parameters to a see that flow from love to the B de not mad the redeamed.

3. Guinne symbolity with her own times and people. She mass be, manifand court, an American Courte-not a lost 1.2 of tele of med aven areas large beared and about 1.2 of tele of med aven areas large formed and and numerous from her foundation.

4. Missionary zero and activity. Energy, scaland activity in this week so and of promise, are not only independent in the second state of the choice of the confess His holy name.

5. The Church that it is to take strong nod of the Nation must show herself familial. Such a Charca must be rust to not only independent of the profession. In applying the principles in a value nated, we arge upon our or three of the energy to give

her profession. In applying the principles job, enumer-ated, we urge upon our or three of the cherry to give all influence to show the mestives work need to deep not obe ashioned. We would have you dear brechrea-rchly furnished for your great work. To our young to three, preparing for the sacred file, we say, grants of he time and exert on required for thereugh prepa-nation. on. another has always been one of the formulable ene-

After urging the laity to give freely to the works

After orging the laity to give freely to the works of the church, the i-iter said:

The manifest prosperity and rap dly increasing wealth of our country impose upon use the dury, not only to remain you of "the words of the Lord Jesus how he said. It is more blessed to give than he receive," but also to were you against the dangers to Coristan sobtlery when altered such a condition. The work time and thought of many active and introgene markets to get the analysis of a condition and high section and high section and high sections and high sections and high sections and the sould force many against the fest way and a massement. What share left for God and the sould force many enems of altered manifester, passional effort less than the fest that all the sould grow he can be considered. The proposed of the sould grow he can select the same and corrupting coaracter, are patent to the assetting eye. There is reason to apprehend that these tends and the growth against a proposed of the name. ting eye. There is reason to apprehend that these tendencies are necessars along those who have the main of Carist. Education and was since a few years and were necessary and an additional and the took patterned and det add it seems to be taken for granted that the cautions of iton whi against being conformate to this world have as a restorm the transfer of the took patterned as so reful a spirit, and that a laxer period domains water rance and greater observed. is the Church then to take its tone and votor from the

is the Church then to take its tone and color from the world. In a pleasure deviage a of frivolous age are disciples of the Lera Jesus Carist to run to the same as a of root I is the basis small renunciation of the world to less than of the flows and the devit, as a numerally formula I is the triendship of the world no longer multy with Gool I Suen, mear bretteren, is not depuissment of your bishops. Nay, at such a time we are obstanted still more earnestly to respect the contacts and cauthous which we have given in our formula material letters, is well as in other ways.

Now more than ever should disciples of Carist deterance to local righteous and godly lives, and to see pure devation and holy love and heavenward assumed with be inevitable smothered by the decident attackphery of places where unsaflowed lessenations accommon the investment of the banding ments.

Among the signs of the times, fitted to awaken the anxiety of the bardon and the concern or the Caristish is the increasing description of the Lord's bay. With the reversest observance of the day set apart for the worsh of Almigney God is most intimately connected our public well are as well as the prosperty of technique our littles and the man." It is one of the strong bulwarks of national of the core and stability a bressed boon to ane book.

our blessed and the strong bulwarks of maloud vi-ne, order and stability, a blessed book to the busk worm, and the seceptable time for man to lears the wi-of God and the way of cornal life.

On the occasion of a recent political parade On the occasion of a recent posterior and decide, because our reporter neglected to inform us), the country of the companies wishing to "open order to car the car thack, was at a loss for the necessity words of common. Vexed and well night of cut and the chart, "shight up there an let the norse cars that through year."—[Pawtucket G.2.4te.